

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1801.

[No. 43.]

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION of the *Alexandria Advertiser* AND Commercial Intelligencer.

I. It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.

II. It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.

III. The price will be Five Dollars per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.

For Sale,

By the subscriber, near the County-wharf,
COLOGNE Mill-stones, of different sizes, late from Amsterdam, German, London, blifter and Crowley steel

Sugar in hogheads and barrels
Coffee, bar and rod Iron, Castings
Ten-plate stoves, complete for use, of different sizes

Clover seed and plaister of Paris
Beef and Pork of the first quality, by the barrel

Fine and coarse Salt
Tar, Turpentine and Rosin.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, January 27. zawi c

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—

A two story house and garden on Duke-street, about two squares to the eastward of the Stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots

In different situations, to be sold—also, a brick house in King-street, in the tenure of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase money will be taken in Alexandria Bank shares at par, and for some of the lots, Alexandria Insurance shares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchase money of either, a liberal credit may be had. 1st Month 7th. eo

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, swansdowns, coatings, swanskins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, rufflets, Irish linens, Barcelona and pullicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks, foreads, &c. &c. which will be sold low thr cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco. Dec. 10. eotf

From the Commercial Gazette.

THE REFLECTOR—No. IV.

"The main secret of being sublime, is to say great things in a few and plain words."

WORDS, like dresses, are often used to adorn that, which, without the aid of ornament, would be deemed of little value. We are not more frequently deceived in the worth of characters by decorations of attire, than we are in the importance of sentiments by establishments of style. To know the value of a man or a book, we must strip them of their external glare, and view them under that simplicity which shews nothing different from what it really is. An interesting thought will continue to be such, however simple may be the expressions that convey it.

Many writers aim at a sublime style, and suppose they attain it, by using a redundancy of epithets, and giving an harmonious cadence to their periods.—Where this false notion prevails, people will only study to make their compositions sound well. Why should they be at the pains of deep contemplation, when a flowing pompous turn of expressions will be taken as an equivalent for sublime thoughts. But they are in reality very different things. No magnificence of words can give importance to a trivial thought; nor can any simplicity of expression deprive a great idea of its intrinsic excellence.

Shakespeare is allowed to excel any other author in the force of his descriptions. But it is well known that he, was extremely careless in his style. We are compelled to admire him, though he wrote like one who did not seek admiration. His conceptions were naturally bold and lofty, and though his language was often coarse and vulgar, yet his works will live as long as men do. Let every one believe, that it is more necessary to study things than words; and to think well is better than to speak smoothly.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY January 21.

SEDITION LAW.

House in committee, Mr. Morris in the chair.

(Continued.)

Mr. Griswold said it would be well for the committee to attend to the whole of the law. The gentleman said that all the old writings were to be destroyed, and we must begin anew.

[Mr. Davis explained, that he said it seemed as though the old papers were to be burnt up, and that we should begin anew.]

Mr. Griswold then hoped, from a due examination of this law, that this would be one part he would wish to preserve from

destruction. Surely the insinuations made against the whole law could not be of force: some of its parts were certainly unobjectionable. The first parts provides a punishment against unlawful combinations to oppose the national government. It is possible, said Mr. G. the gentleman may not think such persons ought to be punished, but I do, and therefore the preservation of this provision is essential to our very existence.

Another part is against persons who rise in insurrection, or those who encourage by counselling and abetting it. That such things should be punished appears to me a self-evident proposition, whatever the gentleman might think of it, yet he thinks the law ought not to be renewed! Surely a moment's consideration must prove that such persons ought to be punished, and that their punishment ought not to be left to the unlimited discretion of the court, as by common law, but to be defined by a statute.

But the most essential opposition appears to be against that part where libelling the government is made an offence and punishable. That this part should be opposed by a gentleman whose orderly conduct removes him beyond the fear of the penalty, he was much surprised. What is the effect of this provision? It is that if any person should publish UNTRUTHS against the government, with intent to bring it into disgrace, such offender should be punished. Is there any gentleman in this committee who wishes to publish falsehoods, and malicious falsehoods? He trusted not; and if not, why should gentlemen be unwilling to make this wilful offence, punishable by statute? There would be ground for alarm, since the penalty was only intended to affect the publication of falsehoods. Falsehoods tended to much evil; nay they were evil in themselves, and it was necessary to punish them, in order to preserve to the government its merited popularity. The provision was exceedingly important, and he thought the ideas of his friend from New-York must have considerable weight with the committee.

It was a well known fact, that at common law the truth could not be given in evidence; it was equally well known that the punishment for crimes cognizable as it were left undefined and at the will, he had almost said, the arbitrary will of the court. He did not think it right to leave this power in the hands of the court, nor did he think it right to stifle the testimony of truth in behalf of the accused. He did not believe it to be the wish of the house or of the administration to suppress truth: if the government acted in such a manner as not to bear the test of truth, it certainly merited animadversion, and with severity. To continue the right of giving truth in evidence, and to keep the power of prescribing a punishment with the legislature, he hoped the law would be re-enacted.

As a constitutional question, he though no doubt could now exist, whatever

might have been entertained before the question was settled upon its present principles. The judiciary had decided it to be a law effectually within the constitution. There might be some other quorum to which gentlemen would wish to appeal; perhaps they might be better satisfied by appealing to the people, but he could not be. He believed the decision to be made in a constitutional mode, and was desirous of giving it his decided support.

Mr. Nicholson said, had he been a member of the house at the time when this bill passed, he should have most assuredly given his opinion that it was unconstitutional and inexpedient; and all that he had heard or seen since that period in the various examinations it had undergone, had not contributed to create a doubt in his mind upon the accuracy of that decision. It had ever been his opinion that a virtuous administration, whose actions flowed from good motives, required not the aid of a statute to defend it from the attacks of slander. The abuse of the power confided by the people, and not its constitutional use could alone fear the shafts of reproach, and power thus used merited no better fate.

These, Mr. Nicholson, said were his ideas, at the period when the bill passed. If its inexpediency was so evident to him at that period, how much more so must it appear at the present time? In order to call this to the view of the committee he would bring to their remembrance the prosecutions which had taken place under it during the two years of its existence, from which he could make it plainly appear that the administration of this law was extremely objectionable.

The first fact he noticed was the arraignment, trial, and conviction of a member of the house, who was committed under the care of a severe keeper, to an unwholesome and loathsome dungeon, and the treatment of that member whilst in confinement, in all of which were evinced a spirit of party highly unworthy the character this country ought to bear. The next was the case of a printer who was made to stand on his trial, but notwithstanding he pleaded the necessity of producing evidence, which he stated material to his defence, time was refused him to procure their attendance. He need not expatiate, he presumed, on the rights of every man to demand, when brought before a tribunal of justice, time to produce witnesses, material for his defence, or of the right of the court to grant every opportunity to afford the means of defence: these were too evident to be opposed. Another instance was that of a trial proceeding, wherein important testimony was asked, but refused, because the person required to give the evidence was an high officer of the government. The accused was told by the judge that he had no right to that testimony. Another instance had occurred of testimony, stated to be material to the defence, but because it was at a distance, time was

refused to produce it, and the trial and judgment proceeded without it. Another and more fatal instance was that of a printer who died in prison, where he lay convicted under that law.—From a view of all these cases, Mr. N. said he must conclude that the administration of this law was extremely objectionable. Although many of these persons were foreigners, yet they had not the less claim upon the justice of the country: It mattered not whether they came from the tropics, from the poles, or whether they first drew their breath in this country; all men possessed an equal right of demanding a free and impartial trial, and to all men alike it ought to be granted.

It was, and might be further urged, that this act was only aimed at false and malicious libels, tending to defame the government. He granted it, but who were to be the judges? The bench themselves; they perhaps might be the subjects of animadversion, but if not, were the creation of the person grieved. By them the materiality of the testimony which ought to go to the jury was to be judged, & therefore the principle that the truth might be given in evidence was but of little importance, if that truth was not suffered to appear.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold) had adduced parts of this law, which he supposed could not be objected to. Mr. Nicholson admitted that the cases of insurrection and unlawful combination against the government ought to be provided against, and if the gentleman had proposed a resolution for the continuance of those parts, he would not have objected. No, the objectionable part was that which the people of the country, in a voice of thunder, had said ought not to have been enacted, and which therefore now ought to be suffered to sleep—that part which stifles every investigation into the affairs of the government. It was certainly true that the existence of this law forbade enquiry into the affairs of the government, for who (most particularly having those instances in view) would dare scrutinize into the conduct of men in power, when they could apprehend that they should afterwards be handled by a court and jury so unlikely to do impartial justice to them? It must prevent men saying what they think, much less what they know, for though it might be truth, how could they assure themselves of their own testimony?

What, he asked, had the government to fear from untruth? The publication of falsehoods must carry the evidence of its own infamy, and would undoubtedly meet its due appreciation. The characters of public men, in whom the people of this country had been wont to repose confidence need not shrink at the apprehensions of the publication of falsehood. The people would discriminate, and to their own observations it might with safety be confided; for the truth must ultimately be made to appear.

He concluded by expressing his regret that this subject should again be called up to irritate the house: he wished not to have said or heard any thing upon so unpopular a subject, but as it had he must inform the committee that the resolution should have his most decided negative; but as he had before said, if one was produced containing the principle of re-enacting the other parts of the law, he would give it his support.

[To be continued.]

MONDAY, January 26.

A memorial of sundry freeholders and inhabitants of Alexandria, was presented to the House, praying that Congress may establish a system of legislation and government for the district of Columbia, and referred to a committee of the whole on the same subject.

A memorial of sundry mechanics and manufacturers of New-York, praying that the attention of Congress may be directed to the encouragement and support of the manufacturing and mechanic arts within the United States, was read and referred to the committee of commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. No. 11 presented from the committee appointed, a bill to cede to South Carolina, certain lands therein mentioned, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Resolved that the committee of commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to be made in the acts for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, to report by bill or otherwise.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia—Mr. Rutledge in the chair.

Several amendments were made and reported to the House, who agreed thereto with amendments, and ordered the third reading of the bill to-morrow.

Messrs. Bird, M'Millan, and Varnum were appointed a committee to enquire whether it be necessary to ascertain the northwardly boundary line of the tract of land in the North-western Territory, reserved by Virginia, for satisfying the bounty rights of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, to report by bill or otherwise.

The House, after going into committee of the whole thereon, ordered to a third reading to-morrow the bill to discharge Samuel Lewis, sen. from imprisonment.

Resolved that the committee of commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing the "act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and France, and the dependencies thereof; to report by bill or otherwise.

The House, after going into committee of the whole thereon, resolved that the prayer of the petition of James Clarke cannot be granted.

Mr. Macon, from the committee of Claims reported against the petition of Henry Penfinger, to which the house agreed.

The House, after going into committee of the whole, ordered to a third reading to-morrow the bill allowing the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Appoquinimink and Sassafras.

TUESDAY, January 27.

Their engrossed bills, one entitled, "An act for regulating the grants of land appropriated for the use of refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia;" one entitled, "An act, authorising the discharge of Samuel Lewis from his confinement;" and one entitled, "An act authorising the transportation of goods from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Appoquinimink and Sassafras" were severally read and passed.

Severally petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Gregg, after several prefatory observations, moved the following resolution which was read and ordered to lie on the table—resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the act, entitled, "An act, supplementary to, and to amend the act, entitled, An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the law heretofore passed on that subject, so as to admit aliens who were resident within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, prior to the 29th day of January, 1795, and who have continued to reside as aforesaid, to become citizens of the United States."

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a resolution reported by the committee of Ways and Means, that it would be inexpedient to repeal the act, entitled, "An act, to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves—This resolution produced a lengthy debate, rather of a desultory nature, in which Messrs. Griswold, Bayard, Dana, Champlin, Cooper, Nicholas, Harper, Varnum and Gallatin, took part.

The committee rose without coming to a decision on this resolution and were then refused liberty to sit again.—A resolution having the repeal of that law for its object was referred to the committee of Ways and Means with instructions to report a bill for that purpose.

CASTINE, (Mass.) January 9.

American Gallantry.

Extract of a letter from capt. Whitney, of the ship Hiram, to a gentleman of this town, dated Fort-Royal (Martinique) Nov. 18.

"I arrived here the 13th inst. after being twice taken and re-taken; and one hundred and two days at sea. I left Liverpool the 2d of August, and on the 13th September, being in long. 55, and lat. 29, I was taken by a French sloop of war and all my people taken out, except Harry,* one man, and a boy of twelve years of age, an apprentice of mine; and manned with ten Frenchmen, and ordered for Cayenne. I being determined on an attempt to retake my ship, on first discovering her to be French, loaded my pistols and hid them in a crate of ware, which had I not done, I should have lost them, for no less than three different times were my trunks searched for them, as were the cabin and all parts of the ship, which they could come at; they found my ammunition, but my pistols were secure; and such was their extreme caution, that they would not allow any man to be off deck; but eat, drank and slept on deck.

Finding that I could not obtain any advantage of them, by getting them below, I determined to attack them openly by day-light. Therefore at about 4 o'clock on the fourth day after being taken, I secured my pistols in my waistband, having previously told Harry and my man, my determination, and directed them to have a couple of handspikes where they could clasp their hand upon them in an instant, and when they saw me begin to come to my assistance.

The prize master was now asleep on the weather hencoop, his mate at the wheel, & the crew on different parts of the main deck. Under these circumstances I made the attempt by first knocking down the mate at the wheel; the master started up so quick, that I could get but a very slight stroke at him; upon which he drew his dirk

upon me, but I closed in with him, felled him out of the quarter rail and threw him overboard. But he caught by the main chains and so escaped going into the water. By this time I had the remaining eight upon me, two of whom I knocked backwards off the quarter-deck, and Harry and my man, coming up at this time with handspikes, played their part so well among them, that I soon got relieved. I then drew a pistol and shot a black fellow in the head, who was coming at me with a broad-axe; the ball only cut him to the bone; and then glanced, but it had an excellent effect, by letting the rest know that I had pistols, of which they had no idea. By this time the mate whom I first knocked down, had recovered and run down to his trunk, and got a pistol, which he fired directly at my man's face, but the ball missed him.

The prize master, whom I have over the quarter, got in again and stabbed Harry in the side, but not so bad as to oblige him to give out till we had conquered. In this situation we had it pell mell for about a quarter of an hour, when we got them a running, and following them on, knocking down the hindmost, two or three times round the deck, when part of them escaped below, and the rest begged for mercy, which we granted on their delivering up their weapons, which consisted of a discharged pistol, a midshipman's dirk, a broad-axe, a hand-saw, &c. We then marched them aft into the cabin; and brought them up, one at a time, after strictly searching them, and confined them down forward."

Ten days after this daring action, capt. W. was again captured by a privateer sch'r from Guadaloupe, who plundered his ship of 8 or 10,000l. sterling, put on board a crew of 15 French, and ordered her for Guadaloupe. After being in their hands 49 days, he was retaken by an English frigate and sent into Martinique.

* Second mate, a brother of captain W. aged 17 years.

NEW-LONDON, January 29.

COUNTERFEITS!!—Last Thursday passed through this town two men, their names unknown, were well dressed and rode good horses: they passed at 4 different places five ten dollar bills of Massachusetts bank Boston, which appears to be counterfeit—they are well executed.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

It is with great pleasure we announce to the public, that the ship Thomas, (late Admiral Duncan,) is by the most uncommon exertions, raised from the rocks which she drifted upon a few days since, near Corlaer's Hook and now lays in safety. At the same time we are sorry to add, that between 5 and 600 casks of flaxseed, besides some flour, &c. is totally lost.

NO ARRIVALS.

Brig Polly and Nancy, Olcott, from hence to Havanna, is captured and sent to New-Providence.

The schooner Lady Wentworth, captain M'Herron, from this port for Halifax, Nova-Scotia, ran on a reef between Rhode-Island and Gay's Head, on the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock at night, three days after leaving this port; the captain, vessel, and cargo, totally lost; the crew and passengers saved, but much hurt.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

CLEARED, Sloop Friendship, Watson, Jamaica;

Ship Equator, Wilton, for St. Thomas, went to sea on Friday last.

Sch'r Nancy, Ford, from hence, has arrived at Port Republic in 18 days.

Ship Harry, Boyd, for Lisbon, and sch'r Diana, Conygham, for Africa, went to sea on Friday last.

Extract of a letter from Cap. Hays, of the sch'r Two Brothers, dated Barbadoes, 21st Dec. 1800.

"I could make you laugh with a variety of anecdotes, but will commence with one of a more serious nature, the particulars of which would be too lengthy for the present—suffice to tell you I have been dragged out of my own boat, with one of my people, by capt. Malson, of the Seine sloop of war; who told me he would cool me with two dozen, for no other reason than my trying to prevent his people from taking the man out of my boat; however after beating me whilst two of his people held me, and his bowman struck me several times with his boat-hook, the Noble Capt. ordered me to be lashed to the schooner's bow-sprit, where they left me lashed down on my back—and carried off Thomas Moody, a citizen of the United States, who at the same time had his certificate in his pocket."

CHARLESTON, January 14.

Yesterday arrived, brig Portland, Lincoln, Havana.

Captain Lincoln left at Havana the brig Elmira, capt. Waldage, of Portland, and the ship Portland, captain Dicks, of Portland.

Captain Turk, of the schooner William, from Jamaica, on the 29th ult. off the Matanzies, was plundered by nine men in a canoe, of all his provisions and cloaths.

St. JOHN'S, (N. B.) December 12.

The following particulars relative to the schooner Argo, of Portland, were forwarded to us by capt. Thurber, for publication:

"On the 29th Nov. I sailed from the Grand Passage—about a league distance from the entrance of it, between the hours of one and two P. M. I fell in with the wreck of a schooner of about 110 tons burthen—the main-mast cut away, and entirely gone, with sail, shrouds and boom; together with the running rigging on the mast—the inside work of her cabin swept clean away, and her cabin full of lumber. On examining her stern, found her to be the Argo, of Portland. Neither chests or papers were found on board, except a protection of one John Dyer. She was laden with lumber—boxes and hogheads of screwed fish—her bottom in a manner stove to pieces."

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union-street, the following articles—

24 barrels tanners oil
50 boxes Florence do.
20 do. Castile soap
60 do. dipt candles
30 do. mould do.
80 do. Havana segars
60 barrels East & West-India sugars
Hyson, fuchong and bohea teas
4th proof Barcelona brandy
Writing and wrapping paper
China assorted in boxes
Russia duck and cordage
A variety of shoes and foal leather
A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few
Pieces of handsome furniture.
January 28.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, January 29.

The General Assembly have appointed John W. White, Brigadier-General, in the room of Gen. William Nelson, dec.

Archibald Blair has been displaced by the Executive Council as Clerk, and Daniel L. Hylton, is appointed to that office.

Major James Gibson, Surveyor of this District, is appointed Collector of the port of Richmond. *Pet. Pap.*

Extract of a letter from Becquia (St. Vincent) to a gentleman in New-London, dated Dec. 15, 1800.

"There is the appearance of a trouble once more at St. Vincent. Three days ago a negro man and woman went to the president and made oath that an insurrection was planned among the negroes, in the windward part of the island; the leaders of which were a black company of foot stationed at Monat Young, a garrison at the farther part of the Island; and that the christmas holidays was the time fixed on for the rising."

"In consequence of this intelligence a gallows was immediately erected, and early the next morning the dragoons of the 30th Reg. stationed here began their march for Monat Young, to secure the negro company before mentioned. But a negro being apprised of their object, hastened to inform his brethren, who all escaped save two, who with the informer were brought in. The dragoons found and secured upwards of 100 stands of arms which the negroes had secreted in their houses to the windward."

Yesterday powder and ball were sent to all the out posts in the island, and the militia were supplied with every thing requisite, and ordered to be in readiness to act at a moment's warning.

"The inhabitants think it will be a serious business, and fear such another year as 94. There are about 650 regular troops in the island, and 700 militia.—Great dependence is placed in the militia."

Fortune well bestowed.

A young gentleman of Philadelphia, who had proved unfortunate in business, and was under the necessity of surrendering his ALL to his creditors, has drawn *Three Thousand Dollars* in the St. Augustine Church Lottery. On receiving the pleasing intelligence, he hastened to see his creditors, and in the language of an honest heart, announced to each, that now, he could and would pay them to the "uttermost farthing," and added, he was grateful that an opportunity was afforded him of convincing them of his intention. The young man is well known to the editor, and the circumstance was related by a creditor—we could wish to give his name to the public, but as he is totally ignorant of the publication of this, and as the publication of his name might not be agreeable to him, we will let each enquire "who is the worthy man."

We sincerely hope that this smile of fortune may be the commencement of future prosperity. *Gaz. U. States.*

A St. Vincent paper of Dec. 6, says, the price of Rum has risen in that island 25 per cent. in consequence of the prohibition of distilling grain in England. Sugar has also taken a very considerable rise,

The Editors of the Medical Repository, TO THE PUBLIC.

THE friends of science, and especially the physicians in the United States, are invited to attend to the progress of an American work, entitled, "*The Medical Repository, and Review of American publications on Medicine, Surgery, and the auxiliary branches of Philosophy*;" conducted by Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. professor of chemistry in the college of New-York, &c. and Edward Miller, M. D.

The first department of this work is devoted to original essays, chiefly written in America, on various subjects of practical Medicine and Surgery—on Medical Philosophy—on Chemistry, and its application to the materia medica, to physiology, to public economy and to the arts—on agriculture, natural history, and usual projects and inventions in America—including particularly an account of a large share of our natural productions, a great body of facts and documents relative to our endemic diseases especially the Yellow Fever, and an interesting chemical discussion, as carried on in this country, concerning the points of variance between the Philogistians and their opponents. The second department is assigned to a review of the more respectable publications made in America on the above mentioned subjects; exhibiting the substance of the works, extracts from their contents, and opinions on their objects and value.—And the third department contains a large mass of medical and philosophical intelligence, collected from Europe as well as America: especially new modes of treating diseases; new remedies introduced into practice; and new hints, facts, doctrines, discoveries, inventions, &c. extracted from periodical and other publications; together with all the information which the editors can obtain by an extensive correspondence, foreign and domestic: The whole forming a full and regular exhibition of the state and progress of medical and philosophical knowledge in Europe and America.

The number of communications from all parts of the United States seems to confer on the Medical Repository, the stamp of a National Work. Many of these communications exhibit an extent of learning, and talents for observation and inquiry which would do honor to the oldest and most enlightened countries. Nor have these communications been received only from physicians. Among the clergy and lawyers, as well as other classes of citizens, are found contributors of great merit, whose papers do not only reflect credit on the authors, but indicate the zeal of those professions, and of the community in general, for the promotion of liberal science. In a young society, whose literary and scientific resources are yet only beginning to be explored, these examples must produce the best effects; and it is with patriotic pride as well as grateful sensibility that the editors review such a mass of correspondence that while it greatly enriches the work, affords to themselves a flattering proof of the favour of their country.

The Medical Repository is received on the other side of the Atlantic with distinguished respect and approbation. Large portions of its contents are translated into foreign languages, and the productions of many of our countrymen are thereby diffused over all Europe. This advantage, in addition to its general circulation in the United States, will render it one of the best vehicles for publishing the essays of such physicians and other friends of science

in this country, as are willing occasionally to lend the aid of their researches in promoting the public welfare: and the prospect of a more enlarged intercourse with Europe, which present appearances hold out, must greatly enhance the value of this medium, for disseminating American discoveries and improvements throughout the learned world.

This work is published in quarterly numbers, four numbers annually, forming an octavo volume of between 4 and 500 pages. Three complete volumes, and 2 quarterly numbers of the fourth volume, are already before the public. The copies of the two first volumes having become scarce some time ago, a second edition of them was undertaken and is now finished; so that complete sets of the volumes may hereafter be readily obtained.—And the editors are determined to spare no exertions in the support and improvement of their plan, and in their endeavors to deserve that extraordinary degree of public patronage which they have uniformly experienced.

Messrs. T. and J. Swords, in N. York, the printers and publishers of the work, will be careful speedily to transmit a number of sets to bookellers in all the principal towns of the United States, in order to facilitate its general circulation.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next, At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

Sugar in bills.

Candles in boxes,

Tobacco in kegs,

Coffee in bags,

Saltpetre in bags,

Raisins in boxes,

Grapes in jars,

Almonds in bills.

Oranges in boxes,

Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humbugs, Muffs, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

January 20. Auctioneers.

The Schooner Nancy,

Burthen 350 barrels,

Capt. Stevens,

Will take FREIGHT to any port in the U. States.

For terms apply to the master on board at Merchants' wharf, or to

ROBERTS and GRIFFITH.

January 29. d3teo

Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Just landing from on board the ship Success, Capt. King,

STOVED SALT,

in sacks and bulk.

Also, a few hundred bushels of

Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29. d

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of the River Potomac. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar Trees on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public, that finding it indispensably necessary to dissolve the copartnership of O'NEIL and WARD, in the Globe Tavern, of this town, he intends in future to conduct that house on his own account, under the name of the GOLDEN BALL, and declares no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give every person who may favor him with their commands entire satisfaction.

He requests all persons indebted to the above firm to be speedy in settling their accounts with him, as he alone is authorized to give a valid discharge for money due, or make any kind of settlement with them. He also requests the favor of all persons holding demands against O'Neil and Ward to render him their several demands, as he wishes to have them adjusted as soon as possible.

ENOCH WARD.

Jan. 15.

(16) 3weo

FOR SALE, A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2.

eo184

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Vendue Store,

BROWN SUGAR

In hhds. tierces and barrels—on a Credit and for Cash.

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and casks,

Catalonia do. in pipes,
French Brandy do.
Whiskey in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Hyslop and Bohea Tea in chests,
Raisins in kegs,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco,
Nails, Hardware, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flannels, Irish Linens and Sheeting, Oznaburghs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book and jaconet muslins, ramboured and plain, Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

January 17.

Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next.

By order of the president and directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 5.

eoW4

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as a Housekeeper. A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800.

eoDtf

For Sale, or to be Leased,

In the City of Washington, and possession given immediately,

A handsome, well-finished three story BUILDING, on New-Jersey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the nearest dwelling on the south of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house are well situated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the west, as well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch. The house contains 10 convenient rooms, exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

January 15.

eo

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24.

eo

For Liverpool.



The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.—Terms may be known by enquiring of

R. T. HOOE & Co.

January 16.

d

SECOND NOTICE.

Whereas a Commission of Bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against Elisha Cullen Dick, of the Town of Alexandria, and he having surrendered himself to the major part of the Commissioners named in the said Commission, at the Washington Tavern, in Alexandria, on the seventeenth day of this month, when and where he underwent his first examination—he is therefore required again to attend, at the said Tavern, on Saturday the 31st day of this month, to undergo his second examination, when and where the Creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick, either in his separate capacity, or as one of the Firm of James Mease M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts. At the last sitting of the Commissioners the said Bankrupt is to finish his examination, and the Creditors aforesaid to choose Assignees; of which last sitting due notice will be given, and the Creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his Certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,

Clerk to the Commission.

January 20, 1801.

d

FOR SALE

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,

Hard Soap by the box,

Alfo, a few boxes of crown or shaving Soap,

Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,

Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,

Tobacco in kegs.

Cash given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.

1st mo. 26.

eo2m

JUST RECEIVED,

By the schooner Eliza, Capt. Ward, from New-York, and for sale by

Roberts & Griffith,

30 hhds muscovado sugar

East India sugar in bags

Loaf and lump sugar in hhds. and bbls.

Coffee in barrels and bags

Pepper and pimento

A few pipes London particular Madeira wine

Sherry, Malaga and Teneriffe wine in quarter casks

Spirits, French brandy and Holland gin

Cotton in bales

Mould and dipt candles

Raisins in kegs and boxes

Soft shell almonds, &c. &c. &c.

They daily expect by the schooner Philip from New-York, 20 puncheons Antigua rum.

January 12.

eo3traw3t

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.

December 16.

eo

FOR SALE,
Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds, and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

Wm I. HALL.

December 22.

d

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,

Treasurer of the Potomac Company.

George-Town, Dec. 29.

3ot

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Cash will be given for hair by the large or small quantity.

Alex. Dec. 8.

d

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'r.

Jan. 1.

(2)eo

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.